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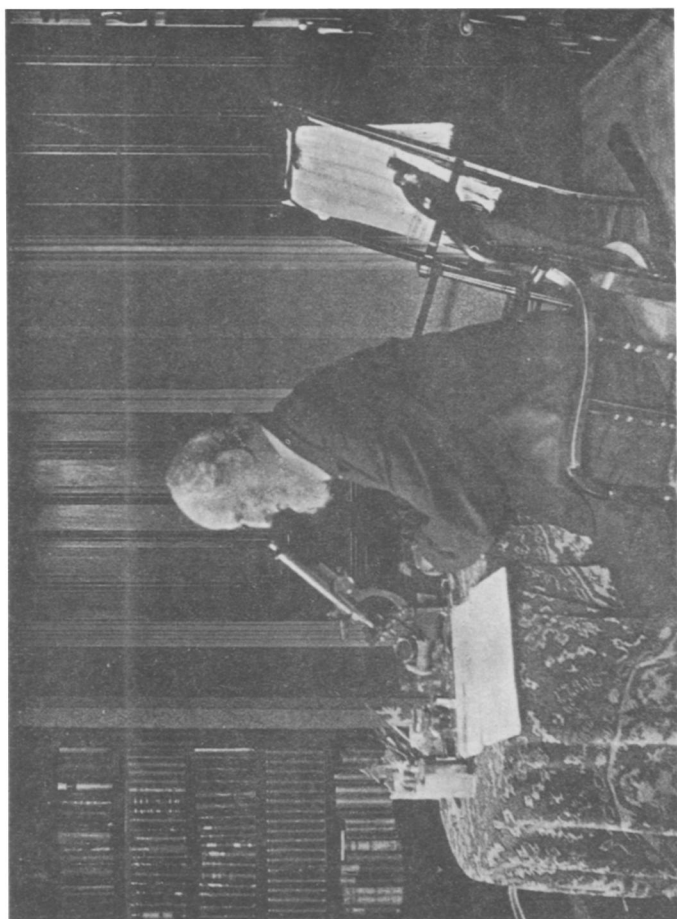
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The Necrology.

REV. FRANCIS WOLLE.

There are but few members of the American Microscopical Society who will leave behind them more important evidences of industrious microscopical research than the Rev. Francis Wolle, whose likeness, through the kindness of his family, we have the pleasure of adding to this brief biography. Born on December 17, 1817, at Jacobsburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, his earliest work was that of a teacher, identified with the educational affairs of the Moravian Church. In this church he was made a deacon in 1861, and a presbyter in 1867. From 1839 to 1857 he taught in preparatory schools at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and then took charge of the celebrated young ladies' seminary at that place, in connection with his brother, the Rev. Sylvester Wolle, and in 1861 became sole principal. He carried the school through the war, the unsettled period of inflation and succeeding panic and financial depression, and for twenty years discharged the duties of principal with marked ability. During his connection with the institution more than three thousand students were admitted, but the increasing infirmities of age necessitated his seeking rest in 1881.

The persistent energy of his active intellect was not satisfied with an occupation which would have been for most people quite sufficiently absorbing, but extended to other fields of labor. Naturally of an inventive disposition, several useful mechanical contrivances were designed by him; among the rest, machinery for making paper bags, the first patent for which in the United States, and doubtless in the world, was taken out by him in 1852. Ardently devoted to the study of natural history, and especially to botany, the pursuit of which in his younger days afforded pleasant recreation and many a ramble over the picturesque country around Bethlehem, in the later years of his life he gave especial attention to the cryptogams, publishing in 1884 "The Desmids of the United States, and list of



American Pediastrums, with eleven hundred illustrations," a second edition of which, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1892. In 1887 appeared, in two volumes, his "Fresh-water Algæ of the United States, exclusive of the Diatomaceæ and complementary to the Desmids," with twenty-three hundred illustrations, and, finally, in 1890, the "Diatomaceæ of North America," also with twenty-three hundred figures, published by the Comenius Press, at Bethlehem. By an examination of the dates it will be found his first work was published when he was sixty-seven years of age, and although undoubtedly the preparations had long been nearly complete, his work is nevertheless a monument of activity in advanced life. The only title added to his name on the title-pages is that of "Member of the American Society of Microscopists," which he joined in 1882, and some of us remember very well his tall form and the kindly interest he took, which was not merely characteristic of him in public, but also especially in his own home, where, instead of retiring to a study, he loved to work surrounded by his family. His books are to be considered entirely as the result of individual labor and enterprise, and will remain for some time of the highest authority on the subject to which they relate. He was married on July 6th, 1848, to Elizabeth Caroline (Weiss) Seidel, daughter of Jedediah and Mary Weiss, of Bethlehem. He died February 10, 1893, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

DR. EDGAR ALONZO MUNDORFF.

Dr. Mundorff was born May 10, 1850, and from early boyhood lived in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools, but never completed the course at the high school, entering Willoughby College, Ohio, as soon as he was sufficiently advanced. He directed all his efforts to preparing for the study of medicine, but was compelled to leave college before completing the course. Soon after he began to read medicine with Dr. John Dixon, Sr., and finally graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1872. In his studies he made a good record, was very fond of microscopic work, and was one of the first to apply this instrument to the detection of disease germs. Immediately after graduation he located on the Southside, and, pursuing his researches with the microscope, was in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country asking his opinion on disputed points. In 1886 he was